

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY GLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

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HATS!

BY an interesting turn in trade we secured Twenty-five Dozen Hats much below their market value. They consist of Fedoras, Alpines and Railroad Shapes—colors brown and black. These Hats are considered cheap at \$1.25—most Stores ask \$1.50 for them—but to close them out quick we have marked them—

98c.

Come to see these Hats and expect to see the best Hat for the money you have ever bought.

Remember, we sell for Cash and Cash only. No Goods charged.

Our 25 per Cent Discount Sale

Is still going on. We will save you 25c. on every dollar's worth of Clothing bought of us.

\$5.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, \$3.75.

\$7.50 Suits, 25 per cent off, \$5.63.

\$10.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, \$7.50.

B. D. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

COTTON IS CHEAP

AND SO ARE

GROCERIES.

LIVE AND LET LIVE IS OUR MOTTO!

WE have a choice and select Stock of—

FAMILY and FANCY GROCERIES,

Consisting of almost everything you may need to eat. Our Goods are fresh, were bought for cash, and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give me a call before purchasing your Groceries.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same—
We are yours to please,

G. F. BIGBY.

This is Business!

Buy where you can best get your
Wants supplied, and that place is

Sullivan Hardware Co's.

MAMMOTH HARDWARE
ESTABLISHMENT.

PLOWS, FARM TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS.

All up to date and prices down—way down.

The great Oliver Plows, known the world over as the best for turning and terracing.

Towers & Sullivan's Popular Steel Plows, made to the very notch—proper Georgia shapes, quality of metal the very best.

The Celebrated "Nimrod" Axes—sold and used in Anderson for over six years, now sell here ten times faster than any other make.

Ease your mind and protect your pockets by doing business with—

SULLIVAN HARDWARE CO.

STATE NEWS.

— A negro has been appointed postmaster at Georgetown.

— The Lutheran Church at Lexington was burned last week. This church was built shortly after Sherman had made a bonfire of the previous one.

— During the month of January forty-six patients were admitted to the State Lunatic Asylum, and the total population is now 957, the largest in the history of the institution.

— A Greenwood merchant sold an Edgfield man a box of dates for axle grease the other day. The earth trembled and the air got blue when that man reached home.

— The Lancaster Ledger says that the Rev. W. S. Sutherland, colored, is operating in Lancaster county enrolling ex-slaves upon a promise to get them pensions from the national government.

— The Abbeville Medium is of the opinion that some of the legislators who voted for partisan text books in the public schools know as much about their contents "as a baby does about heaven."

— Friendship Church, near Mayfield postoffice in Greenville county, was burned last week. It was being used as a school house, and it caught from a defective flue. George Mayfield, who is the teacher there, fell off of the roof while trying to extinguish the fire, and broke his leg.

— The Judicial Gallery in the Supreme Court room has been added to by a splendid oil engraving of the late Judge Munro, which was presented by his son, Col. William Munro of Union. Clerk Brooks has hung the picture, and it is quite an addition to the interesting historical gallery.

— It is announced that the gentleman who has a million dollar contract to furnish granite for the government has opened up a quarry at Cayce's, in Lexington County, where granite is abundant. This movement will furnish work at honest wages for a goodly number of hands.

— E. L. Patton, Jr., son of Prof. Patton of the South Carolina College, committed suicide in Savannah last week by taking laudanum. He was a stenographer and generally had work to do. He had made an attempt once or twice before to commit the deed. He was buried in Columbia.

— Judge Benet has removed J. K. Blackman, stenographer for the first circuit since 1877, and appointed F. K. Myers as his successor. The News and Courier calls on the Judge to give his reasons for removing one of the most efficient stenographers in the State.

— A gentleman from the neighborhood of Pickens gives the information that with favorable weather and no unforeseen accidents, the Pickens and Easley railroad will be finished by the 1st of March. There was a slight hitch about crossing the track of the Southern at Easley, but this has been satisfactorily arranged, and the work will now go on unimpeded.

— A mulatto barber by the name of Ed. Signer got in a rage after a quarrel with his wife on Wednesday night and threw a piece of iron at her. The missile missed the woman, but struck a child of the couple, fracturing its skull and injuring it so badly that it died on Saturday night. After the deed Signer ran away, but came back and surrendered to the authorities, and is now in jail. It is to be hoped that an example will be made of him. —Orangeburg Times.

— A mule belonging to Mr. Frank P. Rush, of Bradley, was killed in a peculiar way last Friday. The mule was one of a team used in hauling lumber from Verdery to this city, and it was in coming down the hill between the Orphanage and the city the accident occurred. The wagon, heavily loaded, forced the mules down the hill at a fast gait, when one of them made frantic efforts to hold back, and the wagon tongue got across his back. The mule's back was broken and he died from his injuries. —Greenwood Index.

— Capt. J. K. Marshall, of Chester, was brutally murdered on the 7th inst. He was a member of the police force. A negro went into the bank and presented a check, which was questioned. The bank officers called in an officer and Captain Marshall came in. The negro said he could show the officer the party who gave the check and the two started out together. When the two got some distance out some one called Captain Marshall and when he looked around the negro drew his pistol and shot Marshall in the head, killing him instantly. Captain Marshall was blind in one eye. Blood-bounds were started after the negro and after a chase of six miles he was caught after being shot twice.

ON THE HOME STRETCH.

The General Assembly Almost Ready to Adjourn.

News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 13.—The General Assembly of South Carolina is in its last days. It has been a pleasant and serene session, and in a few days more the lawmakers of Carolina will be at home telling the good people why they voted for this or against the other proposition. There will not be much to be explained this time; that is, nothing specially now, for there was not what might be called radical legislation. No fundamental change was made in any existing laws. The dispensary system remains the same. The County government system remains unchanged, except in three or four Counties until at least the next session. Taxes remain the same. The offices remain the same. The educational system remains the same as for years. The machinery of the Courts remains unchanged, and so the people of the State will witness no disturbance of their present conditions.

The bulk of the legislation this year has been of a local and what might be called imperative character; that is, the usual appropriation, supply and general laws that have to be re-enacted every session have been passed, and in addition there has been a great deal of local legislation. Some of this local law-making has been necessary, but a great deal more of it has been absolutely useless, but as the Yellow Kid says in Hogan's Alley: "It comes high, but they had to have me." There could be no meeting of the Assembly unless such measures were proposed and adopted, and so it seems almost a loss of time and energy to hope for any change in this direction.

With the proper effort the General Assembly could easily have adjourned yesterday, and if there is no adjournment on Wednesday, as fixed by the concurrent resolution, it will be an imposition, and it can only be excused by some unforeseen event or complication, or the desire of the members to continue their pay of \$4 per day, and it is, of course, presumed that the lawmakers of a great State would not think of a salary grab. With Wednesday fixed for final adjournment, legislation stands in much better shape towards that end than is usual. It is so unusual and remarkable as to be almost beyond recollection, that the supply and general appropriation bills should be in the hands of committees of conference three or four days in advance of adjournment. The House and Senate have both given the supply and appropriation bills their third reading; both of these Houses have indicated their position on amendments, and the points of difference have been emphasized. In the supply bill there are only three points of difference to be submitted to the committees; they are relative to the levy and conditions for Charleston and Bamberg Counties, and as to the general provision as to penalties for the non-payment of poll taxes. It is very unusual for two Houses to come so near to absolute agreement upon so general a bill. There are also very few points of difference on the appropriation bill. The chief differences are on any bill of general importance are on the County government bill, and it is doubtful if heads or tails can be made out of the matter, although everyone seems to insist upon a radical improvement of the existing law. The only thing that is suggested as being in the way of final adjournment on Wednesday is the bill locating the polling precincts of the State. The House began the consideration of this bill last Saturday evening, and as the Senate bill is under consideration there should be no trouble on this score, and, moreover, if the measure should entirely fail, the present voting places are about as good as can be designated in a new Act, and there need be no occasion to spend thousands of dollars to arrange for polling precincts, when the elections in South Carolina are settled at the primaries and the polling places now in existence are as satisfactory as any new adjustment would be.

Reports from conference committees have been received earlier than usual, and practically all of the differences on bills between the two Houses have been obliterated. Whatever of fighting still remains is mostly on the Senate side, where both of the new County propositions are; where the separate coach bill is awaiting its fate; where the Verner dispensary exemption bill is resting on the Calendar, and where quite a number of other important matters are awaiting consideration, death or adoption.

Politics and liquor have been two of the features of the session's work. The political talk and ups and downs have been prolific, and will not close with the session, but members will no doubt take home with them the inspirations and prejudices against certain candidates and measures that have been nursed in Columbia. Most of the politics here has been of a quiet order, except when it broke forth in all of its fury in the election of the Comptroller General and on the printing propositions. These were really the only two occasions on which the political schemes came to the surface, but volumes might be written of what is, and has been, going on beneath the surface. There has been no end of gubernatorial prospecting, and while there are now several candidates before the public as self-avowed or placed in nomination by their friends, it would appear that the list is not complete. By that is meant that a number of entries have been announced and a number have been suggested, but when the start is made at the first campaign meeting the list is likely to be materially changed. Some of those now looked upon as candidates will for good and sufficient reasons not be at the starting pole, and others who have not gotten the same degree of prominence as possibilities that others now enjoy, will be at the first meeting to make the race.

The present session has emphasized the liquor problem as an issue in the approaching campaign. The issue was clouded during this session, because of the lack of combined effort and organization on the part of the opponents of the present system, and the opposite condition on the part of the friends of the system. There has never been such a total and absolute demoralization of forces and lack of purpose as there is with those who are opposing the existing state of affairs relative to the liquor question. Had there been the proper effort made to change the conditions, there is no telling what might have happened. The House on every proposition it has had that did not contemplate the change of the entire law for something that was not matured, has voted against the dispensary. The bill to exempt three Counties from the operations of the law went through the House by a decisive vote. The resolution repudiating the granting of hotel privileges was unanimously passed by the House, and so it went. It was no wonder that the Child's bill was not acceptable, when its author said it was imperfect and did not even suit him. Mr. Meare's rider was impromptu and a sort of feeler. Mr. Pollock's bill was merely intended to reach the "original package" stores, and meant no serious change of the existing conditions. Mr. Hydrick's bill has not had a fair test, and the "snuffers" have been put on Mr. Simkin's resolution looking to a popular election on the matter.

In the Senate they were not ready for a change. It is somewhat remarkable that the dispensary advocates have persistently and repeatedly refused to allow Mr. Simkin's bill to come up on its merits, when it merely proposes to let the people of the State—not of the counties—say what solution of the liquor problem they want. The bill has been held down so that it will not now have time to pass, and Mr. Simkin has offered it in the shape of a concurrent resolution, but in the closing hours of a session no measure has a fair showing. A year ago matters stood quite differently, and it is noticeable on all sides.

There is again some little talk about the hotel lobbies that Senator Tillman will come down and take a hand in the next primary, not as the partisan of any of the candidates—he has had about enough of that. The suggestion is that he will make the race for Governor himself, and do so on the dispensary platform, and spend two years, if need be, in getting that system back into working order according to his view of the way things ought to be run. This, of course, is mere talk, and it would be the unexpected if Senator Tillman should let go in Washington, for even a short while, to worry his head with the troubles his pet is having in Carolina.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

There have been more bills relative to Greenwood County than for any other three counties.

There are several prospective candidates among the members of the Assembly.

The temptation among members is to stand for re-election. The usual average of "returns" is about one-third, unless a cyclone comes along in politics.

Four hundred bills have already been passed upon by the House.

Judge Mackey's familiar face is now seen about the State House.

The policy of leaving the dispensary law severely alone has been carried out to the letter.

Governor Ellerbe wanted the dispensary law amended so as to eliminate the profit feature.

The bill placing express and telegraph companies under the control of the railroad commission is ready for ratification.

There were no anti-football or anti-fighting bills in Carolina's General Assembly.

The Senate persists in its refusal to appropriate any money for the purchase of copies of Gen. McCrady's excellent history.

The lobby of the Grand Central Hotel this session was something of a Tammany Hall, when the houses were not in session.

The two United States Senators kept their distance from the House during the session.

The sore arms of the members, who waited until they got home to be vaccinated, are all well, and the leg of one member is convalescent.

There will be an abundance of legacies in the shape of ideas for future General Assemblies.

Although repeated efforts were made to get constitutional amendments before the people, the Constitution will remain intact for two years longer.

Miss Addie Frances Gillette, whose application for admission to the bar of Worcester County, Mass., has created such a sensation in that State, is determined to persevere in her fight and feels certain of success.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

A Due and Just Exemption.

Whatever is to be said for or against the dispensary law, it will be generally conceded that the House acted properly and justly in exempting Oconee, York and Pickens from its further operations, for the reasons given by the Representatives of those Counties.

Mr. Verner stated on behalf of Oconee County, that its people do not want the law because they do not want to buy and sell intoxicating liquors. "They were satisfied with prohibition," and in such conditions it was a wrong and an injustice to force the hurtful traffic on them. That it has been hurtful was plainly shown. The County was a prohibition County when the dispensary was forced on it. "Every man and woman in the town where the dispensary is located petitioned for its removal." The authorities "had to buy a lot outside of the town for its purposes. The enforced presence of the concern led speedily to the development of its peculiar 'business.' The first year it sold \$250 worth of liquors. The second year it sold \$5,000 worth. The third year it sold \$10,000 worth. A professedly 'moral law' was employed to demoralize the community, or so much of it as could be demoralized, in face of the protests and petitions of the community itself as a whole.

It was the same story in the case of York. There is but one dispensary in the County. The people were satisfied with prohibition. The State dispensary officials wanted to establish a dispensary at the Court House, Yorkville. The "people" of the town protested against it. The people of Rock Hill did the same. It was established at the little village of Tizah. "The whole community has been cursed by it," and by the original package store which it made possible. A few days ago "the fourteen voters at Tizah voted against the dispenser and his clerk alone voted for it."

The right and plain view of the matter was distinctly presented by the advocates of the proposed exemption. Mr. McCullough said "it was a burning shame to force the law on Counties that did not want it," meaning Counties which did not want the liquor traffic which it authorizes. Mr. Stevenson "read the law and said the present status was unjustly forced on these Counties." "It is not a question of politics," he declared, but one of justice."

Dr. Wyche took a comprehensive view of the matter. "He thought it better to pass a local option bill," and he was right. It was wrong to force the demoralizing traffic on Counties which had forbidden it. It is just as wrong to continue it in force in Counties which would prohibit it if they were allowed to do so. Giving all due weight to the argument that the liquor traffic cannot be suppressed wholly in any community, and that it is proper and expedient, therefore, for its conduct under sanitary and police regulations, the counter argument that a community which prohibits the traffic and so discourages it, and tries to suppress it, should have the fullest support of the State in their commendable endeavor, must prevail. Every good and right law should be made "general" in its application. There cannot be too many exceptions to a bad one. "Prohibition" should be made practicable and easy of adoption to every County, and every community, and every person, who desires to adopt it and practice it. A local option law would do this.

The House came short of the full measure of its duty and opportunity in not extending the exemption so justly and wisely accorded to three Counties, to every other County that should choose to claim it on the same terms. —News and Courier.

Nine Hundred Patients.

The regular monthly meeting of the hospital for the insane was held yesterday. The meeting was an important one. All of the members of the board were present except Mr. Perry Glenn, who had been called away from the city on account of the death of his brother. Hon. J. M. Glenn, a member of the House of Representatives from Anderson County.

The report of the superintendent showed that during the month of January 46 patients had been admitted to the hospital for treatment. This makes the total number who are now undergoing treatment 900, and is the largest number which has ever been reached since the establishment of the institution.

The affairs were found to be in a prosperous condition, and the management is to be congratulated on the good showing made.

One of the most important subjects before the board was in regard to the number of negro patients, which is unusually large. Steps are to be taken whereby special attention will be paid to the colored department in the future, and the Parker building will be utilized at once for the colored men. —The State.

Tillman Liquor Control Bill Dies a Sudden Death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The house committee judiciary to-day killed the Senate bill to permit the State of South Carolina to control liquors brought into the State in original packages. The motion to report it favorably was lost on a tie vote.

The action of the committee to-day ends a long contest that has attracted national attention. One of the principal objections developed is that it would give the States the power to control inter-State commerce and might lead to the invocation of power in the case of other commodities. Before the direct vote was taken to-day an amendment to the bill providing that the States should not discriminate against the liquor of any particular State was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5. The vote on the motion to favorably report the bill was then lost on a tie vote, as it requires a majority to report a bill favorably.

The Doomed Dispensary.

That the Tillman-Latimer bill would pass the House of Representatives we have never believed, but with a speaker from Maine there was a chance that it might receive a favorable report from the committee to which it was referred. That chance has been lost. Not even the resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, by some inexplicable circumstance unanimously adopted, availed to secure its favorable consideration. The vote in committee was a tie, and the measure therefore fails. It cannot get before the house except by unanimous consent, and that is a possibility quite beyond consideration.

The bill is dead. The effort to circumvent the Federal Courts has failed. All the boasts and promises of Tillman have come to naught. The Supreme Court of the United States will, as its past deliverances assure us, confirm Judge Simonton's decisions. Interstate commerce in liquors will continue unrestrained. The dispensary is doomed.

It is well. The people are getting very tired of it with its hypocrisy, its scandals and its oppressions. The floundering of a Legislature elected in the dispensary interest is the surest evidence of this. In the campaign this year the sense of the Democratic voters will be taken and the next General Assembly, we are assured, will not force the State traffic in liquor upon any community which protests against it. The dispensary has lasted longer than a great many humbugs, because it has been fortified with offices, salaries, spoliation, privilege and prejudice—but like all humbugs it is sure to be exposed and ended. —The State.

The Girls Can Stop It.

As a rule girls are not kissed against their wills. The average man may be no better than he may be, but generally in the matter of labial privileges he has at least some reason for thinking that One offers him the rosy fruit. Sometimes it is simply his self-conceit and egotism that suggests it. In such cases he deserves all the punishment he may receive. But if the woman gives to him and he feasts, he may be a very weak and "unworthy" young man, but he would be more or less than human to refuse. From Adam's time to the present he has nearly always succumbed. The remedy in Atlanta and elsewhere is in the hands of the girls. They ought to realize, if they don't, that familiarity breeds contempt, and that while the friendliness and good comradeship that characterize the relations of the young men and young women of the day are all right, a woman is a woman for a that, and though she ride a bicycle and wear bloomers, she should never permit her male friends to forget the respect and courtesy that are due to her as a lady. —Baltimore Sun.

425 Miles in 426 Minutes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 13.—New York to Buffalo, 425 miles, in 426 minutes actual running time was the record made over the Erie railroad to-day by a special newspaper train.

The train left Jersey City at 3:18 o'clock and reached Buffalo at 10:48 this morning. In stops twenty-four minutes were lost. The train was made up of engine and three baggage cars.

The ninety-three miles between Hornellsville and Buffalo were covered in eighty-five minutes. Next Sunday an attempt is to be made to improve on this fast run.

— The South Carolina College will graduate more students this session than any other male college in the State. The number being twenty-nine, fourteen of whom are in the law department and fifteen in the academic.